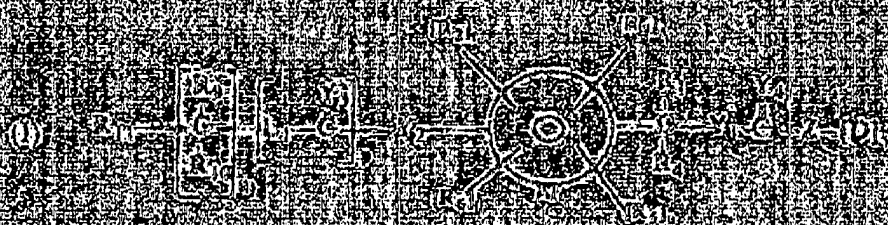


### AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

## LISTING OF CLAIMS

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**WATER**

**Uniaxial/bifunctional linking moiety:**

D is a male individual in a flying group, on a series of 8 commands to be delivered two at a time.

$Z$  is covalently linked to  $\{U\}$ , where  $Z$  is released from the group containing it and enters the active site of the enzyme.  $Z$  is then covalently bound to the active site of the enzyme, and the reaction is completed by the release of  $Z$  from the active site of the enzyme.

$X_1, Y_1, Y_2$  and  $Y_3$  are each independently  $\mathcal{CN}(0, 1)$  and  $N$  is

It is a novel, bi-divalent polymer molecule

$R_1, R_2, R_3$  and  $R_4$  are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen,  $C_1$  alkyl,  $C_2$ - $n$  branched alkyl,  $C_3$  cycloalkyl,  $C_4$ - $n$  substituted alkyl,  $C_5$  substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, alkyl,  $C_6$  heteroalkyl, and substituted  $C_6$  heteroalkyl.

C<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, allyl, phenyl, propyl, isopropyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, substituted C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, C<sub>18</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>20</sub> substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, aralkyl, butyl, n-butyl, cyclohexyl, C<sub>1</sub> carboxyl, C<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>3</sub> alkyl, C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>5</sub> alkyl, C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>7</sub> alkyl, C<sub>8</sub> alkyl, C<sub>9</sub> alkyl, C<sub>10</sub> alkyl, C<sub>11</sub> alkyl, C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, C<sub>13</sub> alkyl, C<sub>14</sub> alkyl, C<sub>15</sub> alkyl, C<sub>16</sub> alkyl, C<sub>17</sub> alkyl, C<sub>18</sub> alkyl, C<sub>19</sub> alkyl, C<sub>20</sub> alkyl, C<sub>21</sub> alkyl, C<sub>22</sub> alkyl, C<sub>23</sub> alkyl, C<sub>24</sub> alkyl, C<sub>25</sub> alkyl, C<sub>26</sub> alkyl, C<sub>27</sub> alkyl, C<sub>28</sub> alkyl, C<sub>29</sub> alkyl, 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C<sub>162</sub> alkyl, C<sub>163</sub> alkyl, C<sub>164</sub> alkyl, C<sub>165</sub> alkyl, C<sub>166</sub> alkyl, C<sub>167</sub> alkyl, C<sub>168</sub> alkyl, C<sub>169</sub> alkyl, C<sub>170</sub> alkyl, C<sub>171</sub> alkyl, C<sub>172</sub> alkyl, C<sub>173</sub> alkyl, C<sub>174</sub> alkyl, C<sub>175</sub> alkyl, C<sub>176</sub> alkyl, C<sub>177</sub> alkyl, C<sub>178</sub> alkyl, C<sub>179</sub> alkyl, C<sub>180</sub> alkyl, C<sub>181</sub> alkyl, C<sub>182</sub> alkyl, C<sub>183</sub> alkyl, C<sub>184</sub> alkyl, C<sub>185</sub> alkyl, C<sub>186</sub> alkyl, C<sub>187</sub> alkyl, C<sub>188</sub> alkyl, C<sub>189</sub> alkyl, C<sub>190</sub> alkyl, C<sub>191</sub> alkyl, C<sub>192</sub> alkyl, C<sub>193</sub> alkyl, C<sub>194</sub> alkyl, C<sub>195</sub> alkyl, C<sub>196</sub> alkyl, C<sub>197</sub> alkyl, C<sub>198</sub> alkyl, C<sub>199</sub> alkyl, C<sub>200</sub> alkyl, C<sub>201</sub> alkyl, C<sub>202</sub> alkyl, C<sub>203</sub> alkyl, C<sub>204</sub> alkyl, C<sub>205</sub> alkyl, C<sub>206</sub> alkyl, C<sub>207</sub> alkyl, C<sub>208</sub> alkyl, C<sub>209</sub> alkyl, C<sub>210</sub> alkyl, C<sub>211</sub> alkyl, C<sub>212</sub> alkyl, C<sub>213</sub> alkyl, C<sub>214</sub> alkyl, C<sub>215</sub> alkyl, C<sub>216</sub> alkyl, C<sub>217</sub> alkyl, C<sub>218</sub> alkyl, C<sub>219</sub> alkyl, C<sub>220</sub> alkyl, C<sub>221</sub> alkyl, C<sub>222</sub> alkyl, C<sub>223</sub> alkyl, C<sub>224</sub> alkyl, C<sub>225</sub> alkyl, C<sub>226</sub> alkyl, C<sub>227</sub> alkyl, C<sub>228</sub> alkyl, C<sub>229</sub> alkyl, C<sub>230</sub> alkyl, C<sub>231</sub> alkyl, C<sub>232</sub> alkyl, C<sub>233</sub> alkyl, C<sub>234</sub> alkyl, C<sub>235</sub> alkyl, C<sub>236</sub> alkyl, C<sub>237</sub> alkyl, C<sub>238</sub> alkyl, C<sub>239</sub> alkyl, C<sub>240</sub> alkyl, C<sub>241</sub> alkyl, C<sub>242</sub> alkyl, C<sub>243</sub> alkyl, C<sub>244</sub> alkyl, C<sub>245</sub> alkyl, C<sub>246</sub> alkyl, C<sub>247</sub> alkyl, C<sub>248</sub> alkyl, C<sub>249</sub> alkyl, C<sub>250</sub> alkyl, C<sub>251</sub> alkyl, C<sub>252</sub> alkyl, C<sub>253</sub> alkyl, C<sub>254</sub> alkyl, C<sub>255</sub> alkyl, C<sub>256</sub> alkyl, C<sub>257</sub> alkyl, C<sub>258</sub> alkyl, C<sub>259</sub> alkyl, C<sub>260</sub> alkyl, C<sub>261</sub> alkyl, C<sub>262</sub> alkyl, C<sub>263</sub> alkyl, C<sub>264</sub> alkyl, C<sub>265</sub> alkyl, C<sub>266</sub> alkyl, C<sub>267</sub> alkyl, C<sub>268</sub> alkyl, C<sub>269</sub> alkyl, C<sub>270</sub> alkyl, C<sub>271</sub> alkyl, C<sub>272</sub> alkyl, C<sub>273</sub> alkyl, C<sub>274</sub> alkyl, C<sub>275</sub> alkyl, C<sub>276</sub> alkyl, C<sub>277</sub> alkyl, C<sub>278</sub> alkyl, C<sub>279</sub> alkyl, C<sub>280</sub> alkyl, C<sub>281</sub> alkyl, C<sub>282</sub> alkyl, C<sub>283</sub> alkyl, C<sub>284</sub> alkyl, C<sub>285</sub> alkyl, C<sub>286</sub> alkyl, C<sub>287</sub> alkyl, C<sub>288</sub> alkyl, C<sub>289</sub> alkyl, C<sub>290</sub> alkyl, C<sub>291</sub> alkyl, C<sub>292</sub> alkyl, C<sub>293</sub> alkyl, C<sub>294</sub> alkyl, C<sub>295</sub> alkyl, C<sub>296</sub> alkyl, C<sub>297</sub> alkyl, C<sub>298</sub> alkyl, C<sub>299</sub> alkyl, C<sub>300</sub> alkyl, C<sub>301</sub> alkyl, C<sub>302</sub> alkyl, C<sub>303</sub> alkyl, C<sub>304</sub> alkyl, C<sub>305</sub> alkyl, C<sub>306</sub> alkyl, C<sub>307</sub> alkyl, C<sub>308</sub> alkyl, C<sub>309</sub> alkyl, C<sub>310</sub> alkyl, C<sub>311</sub> alkyl, C<sub>312</sub> alkyl, C<sub>313</sub> alk

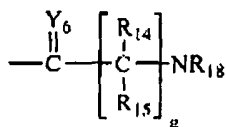
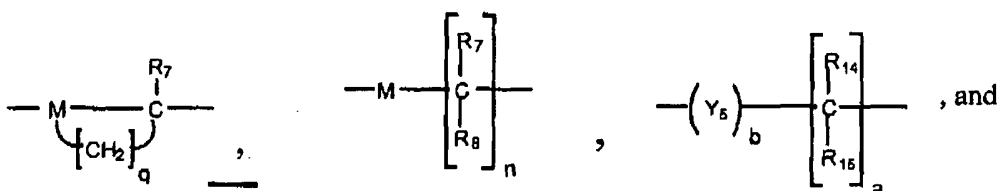
Ar is a moiety which when included in Formula (I) forms a multi-substituted aromatic hydrocarbon or a multi-substituted heterocyclic group;

(m), (r), (s), (t), and (u) are independently zero or one;

(p) is zero or a positive integer; and (y) is 1 or 2;

wherein  $Z[D]_y$  is capable of crossing the membrane of the target cell and is capable of being hydrolyzed therein to release D.

2. (Currently amended) The compound of claim 1, wherein  $L_1$  is selected from the group consisting of:



wherein:

M is X or Q; where X is an electron withdrawing group;

Q is a moiety containing a free electron pair positioned three to six atoms from -C-;

(a) and (n) are independently zero or a positive integer;

(b) is zero or one;

(g) is a positive integer;

(q) is three or four;

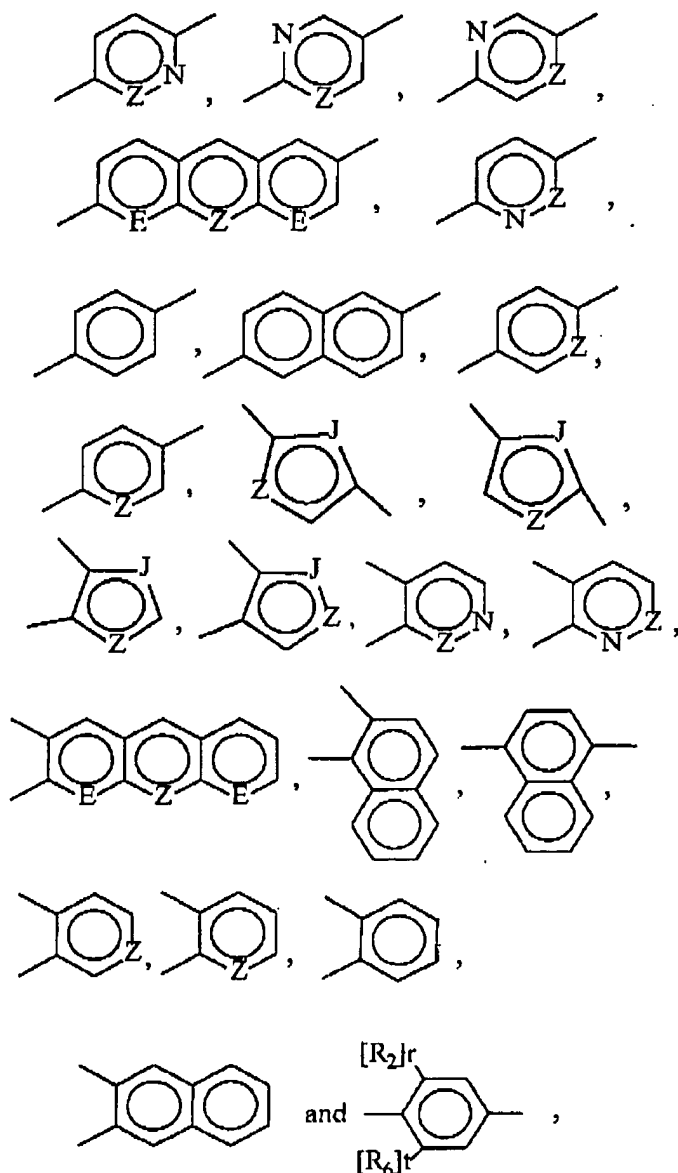
$R_7$ ,  $R_8$ ,  $R_{14}$ ,  $R_{15}$  and  $R_{18}$  are independently selected from the group which defines  $R_9$ ; and

$Y_5$  and  $Y_6$  are independently O, S, or  $NR_{12}$ .

3. (Original) The compound of claim 1 wherein when y is 2, each of the two D moieties is the same or different.
4. (Original) The compound of claim 1 wherein Z is selected from the group consisting of an amino acid residue, a sugar residue, a fatty acid residue, a peptide residue, a C<sub>6-18</sub> alkyl, a substituted aryl, a heteroaryl, —C(=O), —C(=S), and —C(=NR<sub>16</sub>), wherein R<sub>16</sub> is selected from the same group as R<sub>12</sub>.
5. (Original) The compound of claim 4 wherein the amino acid residue is selected from the group consisting of alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, glycine, serine, threonine, methionine, cysteine, phenylalanine, tyrosine, tryptophan, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, lysine, arginine, histidine and proline.
6. (Original) The compound of claim 4 wherein the peptide ranges in size from [about] 2 to about 10 amino acid residues.
7. (Currently amended) The compound of claim 6 wherein the peptide is Gly-Phe-Leu-Gly (SEQ ID NO:1) or (SEQ ID NO:1) Gly-Phe-Leu.
8. (Currently amended) The compound of claim 1 wherein each D moiety is independently a residue of an active biological material [, or H].
9. Canceled
10. (Currently amended) The compound of claim 9 36 wherein the anticancer agent or anticancer prodrug comprises an anthracycline compound or a topoisomerase I inhibitor.
11. (Amended) The compound of claim 9 36 wherein the anticancer agent or anticancer prodrug is selected from the group consisting of daunorubicin, doxorubicin, p-aminoaniline mustard, melphalan, cytosine arabinoside, gemcitabine, and combinations thereof.
12. (Previously presented) The compound of claim 1 wherein at least one D moiety is a leaving group selected from the group consisting of N-hydroxybenzotriazolyl, halogen,

N-hydroxyphthal-imidyl, p-nitrophenoxy, imidazolyl, N-hydroxysuccinimidyl, thiazolidinyl thione, and combinations thereof.

13. (Previously presented) The compound of claim 1 wherein Ar is selected from the group consisting of



wherein J is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and N-R<sub>19</sub>, E and Z are independently

CR<sub>19</sub> or N-R<sub>19</sub> and R<sub>19</sub> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3-12</sub> branched alkyl, C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> substituted alkyl, C<sub>3-8</sub> substituted cycloalkyl, aryls, substituted aryl, aralkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> heteroalkyl, and substituted C<sub>1-6</sub> heteroalkyls.

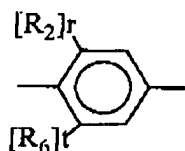
14. (Original) The compound of claim 1, wherein  $\begin{array}{c} Y_3 \\ || \\ -[L_1-C]- \end{array}$  comprises an amino acid residue.
15. (Original) The compound of claim 14, wherein said amino acid residue is selected from the group consisting of naturally occurring and non-naturally occurring amino acid residues.
16. (Original) The compound of claim 1, wherein (p) is one.
17. Canceled
18. (Currently amended) The compound of claim ~~17~~ 2, wherein X is selected from the group consisting of O and NR<sub>12</sub>.
19. (Original) The compound of claim 2, wherein Q is selected from the group consisting of C<sub>2-4</sub> alkyls, cycloalkyls, aryls, and aralkyl groups substituted with a member of the group consisting of NH, O, S, -CH<sub>2</sub>-C(O)-N(H)-, and *ortho*-substituted phenyls.
20. (Original) The compound of claim 2, wherein (n) is 1 or 2.
21. (Original) The compound of claim 1, wherein (m) is 0.
22. (Original) The compound of claim 1, wherein Y<sub>1</sub>, Y<sub>2</sub>, Y<sub>3</sub> and Y<sub>4</sub> are O.
23. (Original) The compound of claim 1, wherein R<sub>11</sub> comprises a polyalkylene oxide residue.

24. (Original) The compound of claim 23, wherein said polyalkylene oxide residue comprises polyethylene glycol.

25. (Original) The compound of claim 1 wherein said polymer residue has a number average molecular weight of from about 2,000 to about 100,000 daltons.

26. (Original) The compound of claim 1, wherein said polymer residue has a number average molecular weight of from about 20,000 to about 40,000 daltons.

27. (Original) The compound of claim 13, wherein Ar is



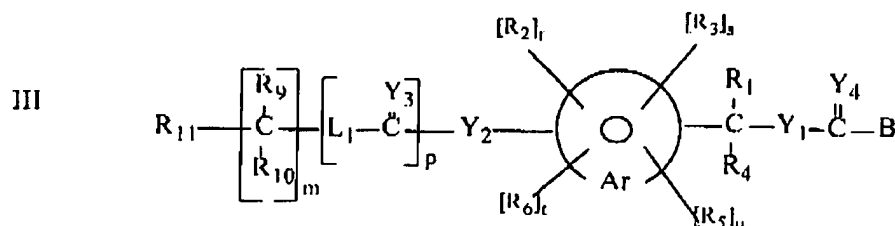
wherein r and t are both 1, and R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are independently H or methyl.

28. (Original) The compound of claim 1 that is selected from the group consisting of:

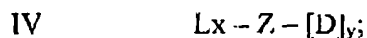
29. (Original) The compound of claim 28 wherein the polyethylene glycol (PEG) has a number average molecular weight of from about 20,000 to about 40,000 daltons.

30. (Original) A composition comprising a pharmaceutically or diagnostically effective amount of the compound of claim 1, where D is a residue of a compound to be delivered into a cell, together with a carrier acceptable for *in vivo* administration to an animal in need thereof.

31. (Currently amended) A method of preparing a tetrapartate prodrug comprising reacting a compound of formula:



with a compound of formula:



wherein B is a leaving group for Formula III<sub>1</sub>;

L<sub>1</sub> is a bifunctional linking moiety;

D is a moiety that is a leaving group, or a residue of a compound to be delivered into a cell;

Lx is a leaving group for Formula IV;

Z is covalently linked to [D]<sub>y</sub>, wherein Z is selected from the group consisting of: a moiety that is actively transported into a target cell, a hydrophobic moiety, and combinations thereof;

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>9</sub>, R<sub>10</sub> and R<sub>12</sub> are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyls, C<sub>3-12</sub> branched alkyls, C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyls, C<sub>1-6</sub> substituted alkyls, C<sub>3-8</sub> substituted cycloalkyls, aryls, substituted aryls, aralkyls, C<sub>1-6</sub> heteroalkyls, and substituted C<sub>1-6</sub> heteroalkyls;

R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyls, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy, phenoxy, C<sub>1-8</sub> heteroalkyls, C<sub>1-8</sub> heteroalkoxy, substituted C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyls, C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyls, C<sub>3-8</sub> substituted cycloalkyls, aryls, substituted aryls, aralkyls, halo-, nitro-, cyano-, carboxy-, C<sub>1-6</sub> carboxyalkyls and C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylcarbonyls;

Ar is a moiety which when included in Formula (III) forms a multi-substituted aromatic hydrocarbon or a multi-substituted heterocyclic group;

(m), (r), (s), (t), and (u) are independently zero or one;

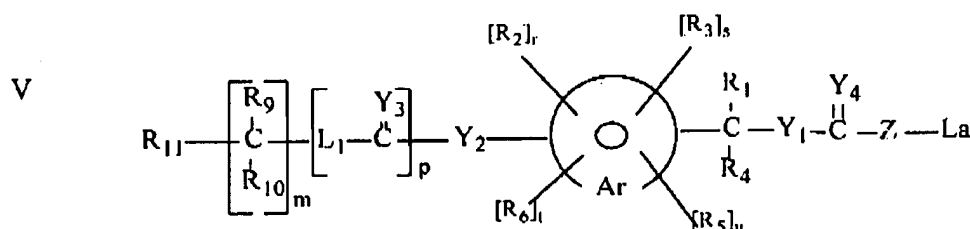
(p) is zero or a positive integer;

(y) is one or two;

Y<sub>1</sub>, Y<sub>2</sub>, Y<sub>3</sub> and Y<sub>4</sub> are each independently O, S, or NR<sub>12</sub>; and

R<sub>11</sub> is a monovalent or divalent polymer residue.

32. (Currently Amended) A method of preparing a tetrapartate prodrug comprising reacting a compound of formula



with at least one biologically active material; wherein

$L_1$  is a bifunctional linking moiety;

$La$  is a leaving group for Formula V;

$Z$  is covalently linked to  $La$  and wherein  $Z$  is selected from the group consisting of: a moiety that is actively transported into a target cell, a hydrophobic moiety, and combinations thereof;

$R_1$ ,  $R_4$ ,  $R_9$ ,  $R_{10}$  and  $R_{12}$  are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyls,  $C_{3-12}$  branched alkyls,  $C_{3-8}$  cycloalkyls,  $C_{1-6}$  substituted alkyls,  $C_{3-8}$  substituted cycloalkyls, aryls, substituted aryls, aralkyls,  $C_{1-6}$  heteroalkyls, and substituted  $C_{1-6}$  heteroalkyls;

$R_2$ ,  $R_3$ ,  $R_5$  and  $R_6$  are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyls,  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy, phenoxy,  $C_{1-8}$  heteroalkyls,  $C_{1-8}$  heteroalkoxy, substituted  $C_{1-6}$  alkyls,  $C_{3-8}$  cycloalkyls,  $C_{3-8}$  substituted cycloalkyls, aryls, substituted aryls, aralkyls, halo-, nitro-, cyano-, carboxy-,  $C_{1-6}$  carboxyalkyls and  $C_{1-6}$  alkylcarbonyls;

$Ar$  is a moiety which when included in Formula (V) forms a multi-substituted aromatic hydrocarbon or a multi-substituted heterocyclic group;

(m), (r), (s), (t), and (u) are independently zero or one;

(p) is zero or a positive integer;

$Y_1$ ,  $Y_2$ ,  $Y_3$  and  $Y_4$  are independently O, S, or  $NR_{12}$ ; and

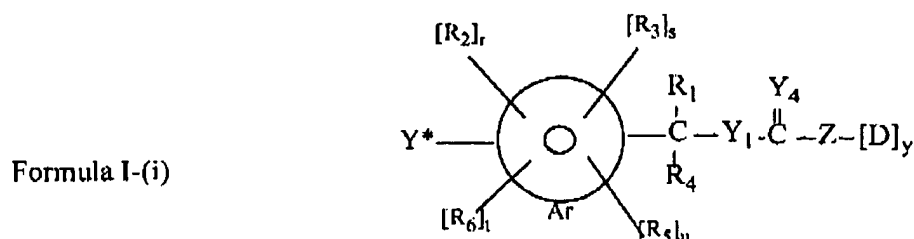
$R_{11}$  is a monovalent or divalent polymer residue

wherein after the reaction  $Z$  is covalently linked to the at least one biologically active material.



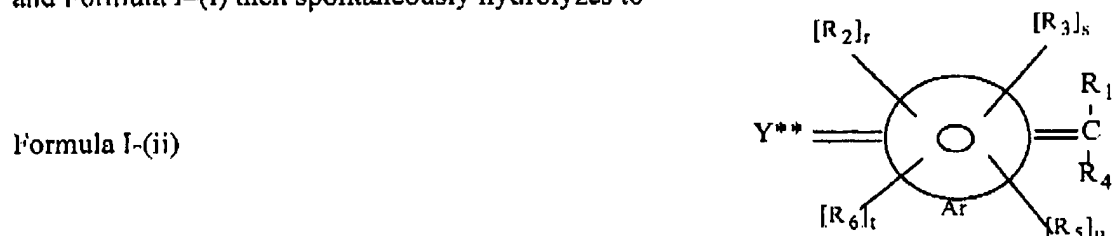
33. (Previously presented) A method of treating a disease or disorder in an animal, that comprises administering a pharmaceutically acceptable composition comprising an effective amount of a compound of claim 1, where D is a moiety that is a residue of a compound to be delivered into a cell; to an animal in need thereof.

34. (Original) A method of delivering a biologically active material D into a cell in need of treatment therewith, comprising the process of administering a compound of claim 1 to an animal comprising said cell, wherein Formula I is hydrolyzed *in vivo* extracellularly to yield:



wherein Y\* is the remainder of Y<sub>2</sub>, and is independently selected from the group consisting of HO-, HS-, or HNR<sub>12</sub> ;

and Formula I-(i) then spontaneously hydrolyzes to



and CO<sub>2</sub> , and a compound of

Formula I-(iii)                      Z-[D]<sub>y</sub>                      is released;

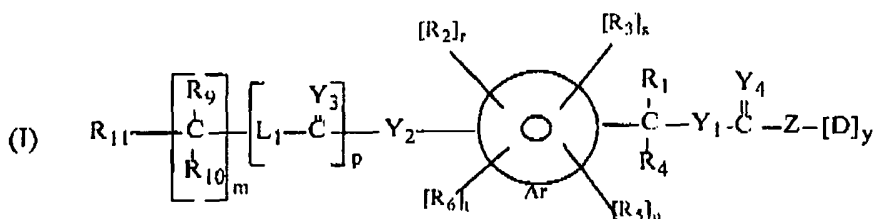
wherein Y\*\* is the remainder of Y\*, and is independently selected from the group consisting of O , S , or NR<sub>12</sub> ; and Z-[D]<sub>y</sub> crosses the membrane of the cell, and is hydrolyzed therein to release D.

35. (Previously presented) The compound of claim 2, wherein X is selected from the group consisting of

$$\begin{array}{c} Y_6 \quad R_{17} \\ || \quad | \\ O, NR_{12}, -C-N-, S, SO \text{ and } SO_2 \end{array}$$

where  $R_{17}$  is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyls,  $C_{3-12}$  branched alkyls,  $C_{3-8}$  cycloalkyls,  $C_{1-6}$  substituted alkyls,  $C_{3-8}$  substituted cycloalkyls, aryls, substituted aryls, aralkyls,  $C_{1-6}$  heteroalkyls, and substituted  $C_{1-6}$  heteroalkyls.

36. (Currently amended) A compound of Formula I:



wherein:

$L_1$  is a bifunctional linking moiety;

each D moiety is independently a residue of an anticancer agent, an anticancer prodrug, a detectable tag, or combinations thereof;

Z is covalently linked to  $[D]_y$ , wherein Z is selected from the group consisting of: a moiety that is actively transported into a target cell, a hydrophobic moiety, and combinations thereof;

$Y_1$ ,  $Y_2$ , and  $Y_4$  are each independently O, S, or  $NR_{12}$ ;

$R_{11}$  is a mono- or divalent polymer residue;

$R_1$ ,  $R_4$ ,  $R_9$ ,  $R_{10}$  and  $R_{12}$  are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyls,  $C_{3-12}$  branched alkyls,  $C_{3-8}$  cycloalkyls,  $C_{1-6}$  substituted alkyls,  $C_{3-8}$  substituted cycloalkyls, aryls, substituted aryls, aralkyls,  $C_{1-6}$  heteroalkyls, and substituted  $C_{1-6}$  heteroalkyls;

$R_2$ ,  $R_3$ ,  $R_5$  and  $R_6$  are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen,

C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyls, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy, phenoxy, C<sub>1-8</sub> heteroalkyls, C<sub>1-8</sub> heteroalkoxy, substituted C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyls, C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyls, C<sub>3-8</sub> substituted cycloalkyls, aryls, substituted aryls, aralkyls, halo-, nitro-, cyano-, carboxy-, C<sub>1-6</sub> carboxyalkyls and C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylcarbonyls;

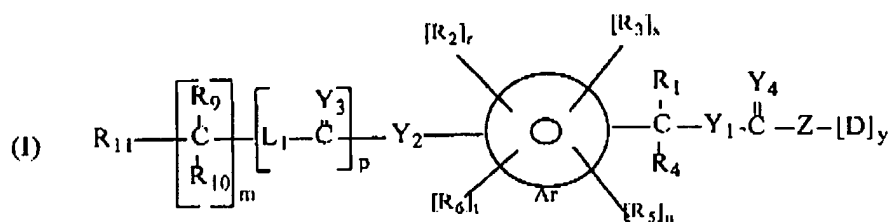
Ar is a moiety which when included in Formula (I) forms a multi-substituted aromatic hydrocarbon or a multi-substituted heterocyclic group;

(m), (r), (s), (t), and (u) are independently zero or one; and

(p) is zero or a positive integer; and (y) is 1 or 2;

~~wherein Z-[D]<sub>y</sub> is capable of crossing the membrane of the cell and is capable of being hydrolyzed therein to release D.~~

37. (Currently amended) A compound of Formula I:



wherein:

~~L<sub>1</sub> -C(=Y<sub>3</sub>) comprises an amino acid residue, wherein L<sub>1</sub> is a bifunctional linking moiety and Y<sub>3</sub> is as defined below;~~

D is a moiety that is a leaving group, or a residue of a compound to be delivered into a cell;

Z is covalently linked to [D]<sub>y</sub>, wherein Z is selected from the group consisting of: a moiety that is actively transported into a target cell, a hydrophobic moiety, and combinations thereof;

Y<sub>1</sub>, Y<sub>2</sub>, Y<sub>3</sub> and Y<sub>4</sub> are each independently O, S, or NR<sub>12</sub>;

R<sub>11</sub> is a mono- or divalent polymer residue;

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>9</sub>, R<sub>10</sub> and R<sub>12</sub> are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyls, C<sub>3-12</sub> branched alkyls, C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyls, C<sub>1-6</sub> substituted alkyls, C<sub>3-8</sub> substituted cycloalkyls, aryls, substituted aryls, aralkyls, C<sub>1-6</sub> heteroalkyls, and substituted C<sub>1-6</sub> heteroalkyls;

R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen,

C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyls, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy, phenoxy, C<sub>1-8</sub> heteroalkyls, C<sub>1-8</sub> heteroalkoxy, substituted C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyls, C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyls, C<sub>3-8</sub> substituted cycloalkyls, aryls, substituted aryls, aralkyls, halo-, nitro-, cyano-, carboxy-, C<sub>1-6</sub> carboxyalkyls and C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylcarbonyls;

Ar is a moiety which when included in Formula (I) forms a multi-substituted aromatic hydrocarbon or a multi-substituted heterocyclic group;

(m), (r), (s), (t), and (u) are independently zero or one; and

(p) is zero or a positive integer; and (y) is 1 or 2;

~~wherein Z[D]<sub>y</sub> is capable of crossing the membrane of the and is capable of being hydrolyzed therein to release D.~~